## NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used will be liberally paid for. By Our Forkish Correspondents are Farticularly required to skal all. Letterre and for the containing the con

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth st .- Lucia Di Lan-SROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Love's Sacrifice

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-STAGE STRUCK-THE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—The Ladies Battle-Suel in the Dark -Fighburter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-ELOPEMENTS IN TETROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-HENRY IV-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Atternees and Evening-Sons of WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mochanico' Hall-672 Broadway

SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, \$39 Broadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Fano-

PERHAN'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

Sew York, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

The News.

The stramship America, which left Liverpool on the 12th inst. for Halifax and Boston, is now due at Halifax. She will bring one week's later news, and it will prove highly interesting.

Elewhere will be found, in the form of a letter addressed to the President, the reply of Mr. Perry, our Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, to the charges brought sgainst him by the Hon. Pierre Soulé in the communication which he published in the Wash. ington papers on the 24th of March last. It is a lengthy and interesting document, and covers the whole ground of the allegations made against the writer's conduct, not only during the time when he was Mr. Scule's subordinate in the Spanish Lega tion, but subsequently, since he has been entrusted with the whole responsibility of its duties. Mr. Perry retorts the charge of his being "a spy and traiter" by showing that Mr. Soulé had himself all along acted a double part, by transmitting erroneous information to government respecting the real feel ings and views of the Spanish Cabinet and people in reference to the sale of Cuba, and also by so pur posely mismanaging the affair of the Black Warrior as to impede the success of the reclamations of the American government. Whilst acting this part on the one hand, Mr. Perry states that Mr. Soulé per sisted in declaring in his despatches to Washington that no arrangement of that question, or of any other subject of our complaints with Spain, was practicable even for months after be (Mr. Perry) ad informed him that the Spanish government was desirous to arrange that question and all others He also charges Mr. Soulé with suppressing an important despatch from the Secretary of State. intended for the Spanish government, in reference to this same affair of the Black Warrior, during a space of five months. Mr. Perry adds, that im me distely after Mr. Soulé's departure from Madrid, he succeeded in remedying the misshievous effects of this proceeding, and in obtaining from the Spanish government a satisfactory proposition for the settlement of the case, and ultimately ita complete adjustment, after Mr. Soule's final de parture in February last. As still further proofs of the evil influence which Mr. Scule's personal hostilities and filibustering tendences exercised over the negotiations between the countries, Mr. Perry states that when relieved from them he procure from the Spanish government a proposition for the settlement and immediate payment of all claims involving private interests which had been pre-1834. He obtained an overture for the negotiation of a great treaty, "conceding immense benefits to our commerce, and securing the prompt and complate protection of the political, religious and social rights of our citizens, in future, in every portion of the Spanish dominions, in consideration for similar benefits conceded to Spanish subjects and their commerce by the United States."

Mr. Perry makes various other charges against Mr. Soulé, of attempts to tamper with and divert him from the honest discharge of his duties, and also of intercepting in Paris a despatch address: d by him (Mr. Perry) to the Secretary of State at Washington. These statements will no doubt proweke a reply from Mr. Soulé, who will probably give us the whole history of the affair in his forth coming parrative of his mission. It is but right to add that our telegraphic correspondence from Washington states that despatches have been received from Madrid which indicate that the promises and inducements held out by Spain, in connection with Mr. Perry's "great treaty," are all beeh, and thrown out to gain time and humbug the present administration. Another correspondent in Washington has sent us an epitome of the instructions sent out with Mr. Dodge, and which, if correct, would go to show that, like the double in structions of Mr. Soulé, they are merely drawn up for political effect.

We elsewhere publish later intelligeace from Great Sait Lake. Throughout the valley prosperity prevailed. This is good news for the tive hundred and seventy eight Mormous who arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool in the ship S. Carling, all bound for the settlements of the Latter Day Saints. and all in good health and "very clean," as is re perted. But these emigrants would do well, before petting out on their tedious everland journey for the paradise of the Mormons, to make themselve so quainted with the actual condition of affairs in Utah. The letter of our Washington correspondent to be found in another column, will aid them at the cutset in their inquiries. It is regarded as indisputable that the Mormons connived at. if they did not actually aid and abet in, the massacre of Ceptain Gunnison and party by the Indiar a. The government has arrived at this coo. elusion from a review of the facts connected will the trial of the murderers, and it has determine i, it is said, to prestrate the power of Brigham Young, and bring matters to an issue. The regult can be ensily predicted, and the newly arrived emigrants may take warning. The age of martyrs, like the

age of chivalry, is past. Accounts from the Plains, received through various channels, agree that the Indian tribes are assuming a very hostile attitude against the whites. h is reported, however, that the savages seem inclined to act on the defensive, although the preparations made are of such a form dable character as to leave no doubt but that an indiscriminate elaughter of the whites will occur at the first favora-

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the trial of Lyman Cole, charged with forgery upon the Obswical and Continental banks, was continued. The session of the court was mainly occupied in the examination of Andrew Findley, one of the accomplices of Cole, whose testimony slucidates the transaction very clearly. A full report is given else-

The Cyprians arrested on Tuesday night by the Fifth and Sixth ward police, for disornerly conduct, the lower police court, who committed them for o'a. Nearly sixty of these unf creatury, varying in age from thirteen to forty years, were consigned to prison to await an inv tigstion, which will be commerced to-day, and pro bably will not be concluded before Friday, as strong efforts will no doubt be made to have many of the

SSTUDY WAR WARM July

The ship Caspian, of Bath, from Boston for New Orleans, with a cargo of ice, was totally lost on Gin gerbread Ground, Bahamas, on the 10th inst.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 3,500 bales, closing at quota given in another column. Flour was tolerably astive, and common to good grades were sold at an advance of 12½c. a 18ậc. There was more doing in wheat, and 7,000 bushels white Canadian were sold at \$2 48 a \$2 55, and small lots prime white Michigan sold at \$2 60. Corn was active, with sales in mar ket and to arrive, closing at \$1 16 a \$1 18 for mixed and yellow, and 9,000 bushels of mixed Western sold, to arrive this morth, at \$1 13. Provisions were steadier, and new mess pork some firmer. Among the transactions was the purchase of 6,000 bbis. old mess pork, to arrive in June, at \$17, which was bought to fill a French government order, to replace the 6,000 bbls. shipped not long since on its account and lost at sea. 600 a 800 bales of compressed cotton were engaged for Liverpool at 5-32d.

The Virginia Election-Fate of the Ameri-

To-morrow the election in Virginia takes place At Richmond and in some of the northern and eastern counties these lines will be read if not before the votes are cast, at all events, on the morning of election; but they will not reach the southern counties till the battle is over. and the fate of Virginia scaled. It is some satisfaction to reflect, however, that the Virginians have heard already what it imports they should hear; and that if they go wrong, at this important crisis, it will not be through any carelessness or want of vigilance in the great organs of public opinion.

To morrow will be decided not only the prospects and policy of Virginia for the next gubernatorial term, but in some large measure, the destiny of a new and influential political party, and the fortunes of the whole Union. The first-the effect of the election on Virginia -will be unimportant; at all events, it is a matter so wholly domestic that comments on it from hence would be out of place. But the two latter issues involved-which are indeed so intimately blended together that they cannot be considered separately-are among the most momentous questions the citizen can study. Sball the American party rule this Union? and what is the destiny of these United States? are questions compared to which all the common topics of political debate are mere trivialities and childishness. To-morrow will go a long

way towards answering the former. If Mr. Wise is elected Governor by anything like a majority, the prestige of the Know No things will be broken, and their chances of success in 1856 materially impaired. It will be said that they were not able to beat either a whig free soiler in the North, or an old line democrat in the South; and numbers of floating voters will desert their ranks. Their friends will lose, their enemies gain heart. An impression will go abroad that the largest State in the North, and the largest State in the South are against them; and though it will be well known here that this is talse so far as concerns New York, the country at large will never know the truth.

If, on the other hand, Wise is defeated, and the American candidate elected, the first consequence will be that the American party will be invincible in 1856. Their past victories have struck terror into the chiefs of the old political parties: a fresh triumph in Virginia would rivet their power, and complete their opponents' dismay. They might walk the course. What opposition may be made to them will be merely formal. United among themselves, and weeded of traitors, they can sweep lor in 1848, or Pierce in 1852. Most assuredly no democrat or whig, on such sham platforms as those last patched up at Baltimore, could seriously compete with them.

But this would only be the first of the results growing out of the election. If Wise is defeated, and the Know Nothings-as they would probably do-elect the next President, a reform may be expected in the policy of the covernment. That reform, as we understand it, would consist in the purifying of politics so far as it rests with the government, from the corruptions which the decay of the two old parties has introduced. The scramble for spoils which has disgusted all good men, spectators of the Pierce administration, would be brought to an end. That class of speculators who have made a living for themselves by selling the Irish and the German vote would be forced to seek a new calling. Primary meetings would be wholly dispensed with in some parts, and conducted without rum elsewhere. The caucus and convention system-the parent of so much corraption and vice-would be abolished. Finally care would be taken to confine the rights of American citizenship to those who are capable

of using them to good purpose. If on the other hand the election of Mr. Wise hould be followed, as it might be, by the election of another old line democrat to the Presidency, it would be unduly sanguine to hope that the next administration would be purer, or more respectable than the present one. Dishonesty, corruption, and fraud lie at the very root of the old party organizations: their nominees cannot be honest if they would: however they might desire it, they cannot de stroy one single abuse of the many which have been gradually overgrowing our institutions for years, and which now threaten to stifle their practical merits. It would be merely Pierce over again under another name.

The question in fact between the Know Nothings and their opponents is a question be tween the people on the one side and the politicians on the other. For a generation, more or less, a certain set of men under certain names -whig or democrat, as the case might be-have had the government of this country in their hands, and the fat offices among them en famille. It is now proposed to overthrow this oligarchy of politicians, and to replace them by men who have not sold their souls or bought other men's at conventions-who have not crawled through the slime of politics for the last twenty years.

What measure of success is promised to the endeavor may be interred from the dismay it has struck into the hearts of the old political leaders, and the talsehoods they circulate in order to damage the Know Nothings. When Seward was up for re-nomination to the Senate here, the Know Nothings were said to be sold to the South-bargains had been made, it was said, for the benefit of Douglas and the South, and the Know Nothings were going to band over New York to the latter; altogether it was under

slavery and out-Southerned the Southerners. But when Flournoy opposes Wise in Virginia, mark the difference. The old democratic organs-all in the interest of politicians to be overthrown by the Kuow Nothing revolutionsuddenly discover that the American party is tainted with abolitionism. It had spent its strength in trying to defeat a free soiler here: but no matter, its opinions were his. Every expression of sentiment which had emanated from it was constitutional and anti-sectional; no matter, this was said to delude. Its organs were the organs of the Union and the South while its enemies were the constant and bitter assailants of Southern institutions; no matter, this was likewise a trick. And when a parcel of crazy tanatics in Massachusetts contrived to get themselves elected to the Legislature of that State, and passed absurd and unconstitutional laws over the head of the Governor and contrary to the desires of their constituentscalling themselves, the while, native Americans-the old politicians ciutched eagerly at he chance, and impudently charged the tollies of these maniacs on the whole Know Nothing body. Why did they not say, at once, that the Know Nothings are universally adulterers and that Joseph Hiss is their prophet and type?

THE BIRD ISLANDS-THE AMERICAN SET-TLERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA. In another column will be found, in the shape of a memorial to Secretary Marcy from Mr. Philo S. Shelton, and others of Boston, a statement of the case of the Americans who took possession of and settled the Bird Islands in 1854. These islands, as our readers are probably aware, are merely barren rocks, situated in the Caribbean sea, in about 15 deg. 39 north latitude, and 63 deg. 38 west longitude from Greenwich: The principal island of the group (Shelton) is only a mile in circumference, and had neither soil, trees, herbage of any kind or human habitations, previous to the visit of our countrymen at the period we speak of. The discovery of a deposit of guano, the existence of which had not been before suspected, led immediately to the fitting out of several vessels by the American merchants. whose agents had been sent on this voyage of exploration, and steps were at once taken to settle the principal island by the erection of houses, landing places, wharves, and, curious to say, even the transportation from this conntry of soil, for the purpose of raising vegetables, shrubs and trees.

The value thus suddenly imparted to these desolate and apparently unproductive spots, by these proceedings, has naturally raised some disputes as to the title to them. From the spring of 1854 until the 13th of December last. however, no attempts were made to disturb the settlers, but on that day Don Diego Dias, a captain of a Venezuelan schooner-of-war, visited the island, landed some troops there, and after hoisting the flag of his nation, intimated to the inhabitants that they must leave The latter not immediately complying with the requisition, Dias returned to Laguira to procure additional troops, and on the 24th of the same month returned with them and forcibly ejected the settlers from the island, confiscating at the same time a good deal of valuable property belonging to them.

Such are the simple facts of the case as be tween our countrymen and the Venezuelan government. And now comes the question of the right of possession of these islands. That they have been known for centuries is not disputed, and that they have been visited at different periods by the ships of almost every nation is probable. But previous to the period of the settlement of Shelton Island by our countrymen in 1854, there is no trace or record of any attempt at occupation by any other people-Now it is a well established principle of international law that mere discovery, unless followed such reasonable occupation as may serve to identify the right,) confers no valid title of the sort claimed. That the Venezuelan authorities were themselves conscious that they had no very clear title is evident from the statement of the memorialists that previous to Captain Dias's ejecting the American settlers, he visited the Danish Islands of St. Thomas, and received an assurance from the Danish authorities there that they would offer no obstacles to the Venezuelan government's claiming them. But what confirms this view of the case still more strongly, is the fact that since their seizure of the islands, the Venezuelans have themselves either been forcibly ejected from them by the Dutch, or voluntarily renounced their pretensions in favor of the latter, who are now in possession of them. Great Britain, with her characteristic rapacity, has also put in her claim to them, on the ground that an officer of the British navy had once made a survey of them!

Amongst these conflicting claims, all of them of recent origin and unsupported by presump tive, much less conclusive evidence, there can be no doubt that the title of our countrymen to the property of these islands is the most indefeasible of all since it is back. ed by the conditions of occupation and settlement. If, therefore, our government has the least spark of spirit left, it will not only demand from Venezuela a proper indemnity for the heavy losses inflicted upon the Ame rican settlers by their forcible dispossession but will put such rights as we may have derived from the fruits of their enterprise in train of investigation, with a view to their prompt and vigorous assertion.

FRANKLIN PIERCE UP FOR ANOTHER HEAT.-The Maine Free Press, one of the organs of the free soil spoils democracy and the administra-

tion, speaking of Franklin Pierce, says:tion, speaking of Franklin Fierce, says:—
Of the President's determination in reference to the coming presidential canvass, we, of course, know nothing—and it will have no influence upon us. But for the breaft of certain gentlemen, we suppose we are authorized to say that Gen. Pierce is in good health, and may he as vigorous in a quarter of a century as Gen. Case is at the present time. In or out of the presidential chair, his siar will long be in the ascendant in New Zogland. He is not yet the man to be treated with neglect. We do not make these remarks because we have any fears of the action of any democratic convention in Maine, but in answer to certain remarks that have come to our cars.

The Rocton Past, of course, accounds this mos-

The Boston Post, of course, seconds this motion. Very well. If Mr. Pierce is to run again, Gen. Scott is his customer. The people having discovered that they saddled the wrong horse in '52, will be very apt to take the right one in '56, if the issue is again left between Scott and Pierce. What says Tammany Hali?

THE REWARD OF MERIT .- The Presidency, in these days, is considered the only fitting reward for any man who has distinguished himself in any way in the public service. Thus Captain Ingraham has been proposed for the White House, for rescuing Koezta, a foreign refugee, from the Austrians; and Captain Hillins has been favorably mentioned for his hombardment of Greytown; and S-nator Atchison has been were jesterday brought betere Justice Bigart, at stood that they were rabid on the subject of brought out for heading the armed Missourians

in their late invasion of Kansas. Down East and out West some practical people are talking of Mayor Wood as the proper man for chie magistrate of the whole country; and doubtiess he would make a good one. The next move will probably be in behalf of the man who commanded the Grapeshot in the pursuit of Baker. Who comes next?

What Will the Western Powers Do! According to the best accounts, the siege of Sebastopol appears to be a failure. Thirteen days bombardment had effected no practicable breach, and inflicted no injury on the Russian defences which was not instantly and effectually repaired. The net result of the operation in fact, had been merely to disable the siege artillery of the besiegers, and to cause some slight loss of life. Strategically speaking, the hositile forces are in the same relative position as before. It therefore appears that the siege is thus far, a failure; that two bombardments effected, with all the power which money could produce, and all the skill and science that France and England could dispose of, have been failures; that an assault, under present circumstances, would be certain to involve so enormous a loss of life with so slender a pros pect of success, that no general would venture to attempt it: in fine, that it has become abso lutely necessary for the allies to adopt some fresh plan and follow it out.

The difficulty is one of a double nature. Not only must some exit be found out of the culde. sac in which the allies are encamped, but means must be provided for satisfying and calming the people of the two Western Powers. Of the two the latter is by far the greater difficulty.

It will not be easy for the allies to strike their tents and leave their encampment. Of course it would be wholly impossible for them to embark on board ship, as some have naively expected them to do: a second Inkermann would begin the moment the furthest trenches were vacated. An army of 110,000 men emcamped over a line of nearly twenty miles, is not to be shipped like a regiment in a night, or under cover of a fog. They cannot re-embark. Therefore, if they move, they must move in land, under circumstances of great inconvenience, in the direction of the Tchorgoun Tchernaya-either towards Baktchiserai and Simpheropol, or towards Eupatoria, where the Turks hold their entrenchments still. They will probably choose the latter, in order to maintain their connection with the fleet. And on the issue of a battle, which must be fought in a country which the Russians have spent the whole winter in fortifying and studding with works of defence-with an enemy already reinforced to full their own numbers, hourly awaiting fresh levies, and, morever, flushed with its successful defence of Sebastopol, the fate of the French and English armies will be staked. If they win it, they may hold other points as they have held Cherson. If they lose it, the Russians may have their Saratoga and Yorktown.

It is, however, the popular difficulty which presents the most formidable difficulty. Every boy in England and France is taught to consider his nation invincible in the field. Teachers of youth, from time immemorial, have gone upon the plan of concealing, palliating, or denying national reverses. Historians of the highest character have pandered to the popular vanity by similar condescensions. Hence it is that a Frenchman or an Englishman only laughs contemptuously at the bare notion that his countrymen could be beaten. This has been true of both peoples for over a century at least; and the alliance between the two Powers is certain to have given fresh strength to the delusion. At the time the allied armies sailed from Varna there was not a man in England, or France, from the editor of the Times to the apple selers in the streets, who was not thoroughly convinced that the Russians would be beaten everywhere, and that whatever the allied generals wanted-was it Moscow or was it Sebastopol-they would have. The point is, now, can this delusion be dispelled-can these two highly sensitive and turbulent peoples be told bluntly that their army has failed, that over sixty thousand men bave perished to no purpose whatever, and that the Western governments are only solicitous about a way of getting the remnant safe home Above all, can they be told this after the disclosures made by the committee before Sebas topol, and the pamphlet ascribed to Prince Napoleon, have clearly traced most of the disas ters and failures of the campaign to the handi-

work of the two governments? The question is a tough one to answer. A few years ago, it might have been safely answered in the affirmative, so far as Great Britain was concerned : it might have been said that a change of ministry would satisfy the people That cannot be said or hoped now; for it has been tried, and the popular fermen tation continues. It is indeed not to be disguised that, at this moment, England stands en the brink of a revolution and that any disgrace in the field-such as a disastrous defeat-or a humiliating peace-would be likely to precipitate an explosion. It is the settled conviction of the British masses that the country was dragged into this war by the aristocracy when there was no real necessity for it; that the war was inefficiently prosecuted by that same aristocracy; and that the time has come to overthrow that aristocracy by peaceable or violent means, as they choose. In this state of public feeling who could venture to propose fresh humiliations, or even to narrate fresh dis-

asters?
The government of France has one advantage over England, and a corresponding disadvantage. The French have no free press to record from day to day the follies of their rulers. The war pamphlet was published at Brussels, interdicted at Paris, and circulated by stealth in France. Such irritating news as the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee does not meet the eye of the French people. On the other hand, all experience shows that the latter need much less to arouse them than the British. A spark has done it before; a word, a shot, a banquet: all Napoleon's police cannot suppress these incendiaries, and they may at any time lend to a fresh 27th July or 224 February. How is Napoleon to communicate to his people the news that the siege of Sabastopol has been raised? It will be found, when the matter is put to the

test, that the people of England and France will not take royal festivities instead of victories in the field. It will be seen that revolutionary governments like Napoleon's are themselves overshrown by revolution at the first blush of misfortune; and that ancient and obsolete institutions like the British ari-tocracy ought to follow the example of other venerable relies of past ages, and keep clear of turmoit. Both countries have seen many dangers, and suffered

much in their history; but they never saw the day when the government had a harier task to perform than to say to the people, "We sent forth your army on a gratuitous war. We sent it forth with boastings and acclamations, and bade you prepare the victor's chaplet for its speedy return. We have spent more money then it cost to beat Napoleon the Great: we have lost four times as many men as were killed at Waterloo; and in return we have nothing whatever to show but a broken and baffled army, and a long list of killed and wounded."

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANITY-MASSACHUSETTS MOBALITY-A PAIR OF BLUE LIGHT SPECTACLES -Under the old blue laws of Massachusetts it was a penal offence to give shelter to a house less Quaker, and witches were devoutly executed as burnt offerings to bigotry the most intense, and to superstition the most atrocious In these latter days, however, after two hundred years of active purification and reform, Massachusetts claims to have risen to the rank of the most enlightened, moral, religious, and liberty-loving State in the Union. Her capital is the "Athens of America;" she plumes herself upon her colleges, her common schools, her churches, her liquor laws, and her benevolent institutions. Now for the fruits of this boasted enlightenment and Christian civilization. First we give a specimen of Massachusetts humanity. We copy from one of our exchanges:-

Mary Williams and her infant daughter, the latter born in Massachusetts, were sent to Europe on Monday, from the town of Monson, Mass., for the crime of being toe poor to live in that commonwealth. The woman had come away from Ireland because she was too poor to live there. According to these two facts, the poor creature has no right to live at all. Massachuseth, about a year ago, was in a terrible ferment because the law sent Burns buck to Virginia. The Boston Advertiser says:—

The treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anthony Burss. The treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams. But then he was a negro, 'a man and a brother;' while she was only a white woman, a woman and a mother.

Can anything be found more revolting to every feeling of humanity in all the horrid and disgusting Massachusetts blue law legislation of two hundred years ago? If this be Puritanism, what is barbarism?-if this be Christianity, what is Paganism?-if this be liberty, what is despotism? If this is the hospitality of a refined civilization, the wild Apaches, who drink the blood of their enemies, have been wofully libelled. They are accounted savages, yet they are at least true to their own race. They have neither churches, colleges, nor schools, yet they are evidently competent to teach our excessively Puritanical brethren of Massachusetts the first principles of Christianity and civilized society.

The morality of the Old Bay State has been pretty fairly exhibited in the official legislative explorations of Mr. Joseph Hiss & Co. of the Nunnery Committee. Mr. Hiss says that he has been made the scapegoat of his equally guilty legislative colleagues—that at least one bundred and eighty members of a Legislature about one-fifth clergymen, have familiarized themselves with the Boston houses of prostitution. And a New Hampshire editor, who happened lately to be on a railroad train containing a select committee of our Massachusetts law makers, says :--

The Committee behaved in the car a great deal like men who had drank large quantities of wine and brandy. They smoked, swore and hallooed freely, and for an hour or so enjuyed themselves in attempts to outdo each other in relating disgusting anecdotes, worthy of a grogahop or house of ill-fame. The name of Mrs. Patterson was frequently invoked by the legislators, and in terms so familiar as to leave little doubt on the minds of the hearers that she is quite a favorite with others than Joseph Hiss, of the Nunnery Committee.

These two extracts make a pair of blue light spectacles through which Massachusetts humanity is discovered as a vile imposture, and Massachusetts morality and religion, churches, clergy, negro worship, Maine Liquor law and all, appear a repulsive humbug. But we cease to wonder that her authorities should send a native American infant across the seas for the crime of being the child of a poor Irishwoman; that negro fugitives should be invested with the right of suffrage, while foreign born whites are disfranchised; that negro children should be placed upon a footing of equality in the public schools with the whites-we cease to wonder at any of these atrocities, on finding that negro worship, bigotry, and hypocrisy are the ruling elements of the Massachusetts Legis-

There must be another revolution in Massachusetts politics at the next popular election, or we may next expect some runaway negro to supersede the comparatively true American Know Nothing, Governor Gardner; Mrs. Patterson in the place of Judge Loring; a premium for fugitive slaves, and a general interdict of expulsion against the poor Irish. The common schools of Massachusetts! Fudge. Liberty loving Massachusetts! Bah!

THE ENGLISH OPERA IN NEW YORK .- The celebrated Pyre and Harrison troupe of performers in English pera, which lately met with such brilliant success a the Broadway theatre, will commence to play under a new engagement at Nible's theatre this evening. The series of entertainments will be inaugurated by the per-formance of "The Daughter of the Regiment," in which ine opera there is no doubt but the troupe will sustain its high reputation. It is probable that the theaire

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This evening Mr. Hackett will appear, for the first time these five years, in the Falstaff of Henry IV. The fame which he has acquired in the impersonation of this inimitable creation of one of the immortal dramatist's humorous moods will, no loubt, attract a crowded bouse. MORMON IMMIGRATION .- The ship S. Curling, from Li-

verpool, arrived yesterday, brings 578 passengers, all of which are Mormons, and are bound for the Mormon settlement, all in good health. and very clean.

Personal Intelligence.
Chevalier J. G. Hulseman, of the Austrian Legation, was in Boston on the 21st inst.
Mr. S. M. Booth, of the Milwaukie Free Democrat, has been served with a notice or citation, signed by Chief Justice Taney, to appear before the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington on the 1st December next, in pursuance of a writ or error issued by that tribunal, to show cause why the judgment of our State Court in his favor—in the so called habeas corpus case—"should not be corrected." Mr. B. intimates, rather decidedly, that it won't be convenient for him to go.

ARRIVALES.

ee, Beston.
At the Presentt-Dr. J. Ganges, Iowa; W. Schall, N. Y.;
W. Wlatchford, Masse; T. K. Weizel, Brooklyp.
At she St. Dennio-D. D. Perkine, West Point; Dr. N.
Gibbes, Charleston; David E. Oak, Philadelphia; H. T. Peck.

From Charleston, in stoamshin James Adact—Miss Baoot.

From Charleston, in stoamshin James Adact—Miss Baoot.

Mrs Norveile, Mrs Warren Blackley, Mrs Mary Cett S.E.

Felet. Wm Burrows, R. Ackley, R. Lundes, De O. Huntley,

R. Spling, E. Rocers, Miss Baoot and servant. Mrs W. C.

Wayne, Mrs J. B. Duscoe, Miss Mary Cott, II W. Dorre, Lady

and two schildren, E. B. Colos, S. Hirsh, G.F. Mamgault, D.

Fruhard, A. J. Huichison, Geo Ackland, Miss A Spanton,

Miss Rollinson, Miss E. J. Wesham, J. Oritto, N. Forser, E. L.

Moser, W. H. Muffitt, Col. Lowis Morris, Master Blackley, T. A.

Miller, C. Mackenalis, and 50 in the steerage.

From Nouvitas, in brit sings v—Jenn J. Bruce, Stephen V.

Black E. J. Rames, A. Todivar, Thos Gumming, P. Seanlan.

From Sagua la Grande, in the back Viotross—Jas Melean,

R. Traill.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

May 22.—Semenced to the State Prison—Victor Francisco convirted of the mannianghter of the mate of the big Motto while lying in the barbor of Matanzas, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State prison, and to pay a fine of six cents.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS. The Next Mail Steamer from Europe. · HALIFAX, May 22-8 P. M.

The agents of the steamer America, now over ten days out from Liverpoel, do not look for her arrival before From Washington.

INTERESTING DESPATCHES FROM SPAIN—THE AD-MINISTRATION CONTINUES TO BE RUMBUGGED— LORD PALMERSTON'S VIRWS ON CUBA—THE VIR-GINIA ELECTION. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1855. The last steamer from Europe has brought increased troubles to the government. Mr. Perry's despatches to

the department represent repeated interviews with the

Minister for Foreign offairs, and the final sumuling up is that Her Catholic Majesty's government is in so em-barassed a condition from her internal affairs, that further action on the demands of the United States is impossible for the present. The injurious consequences thely to follow this course of action was openly and distinctly set forth by our acting Minister, but without effect, the invariable answer being that concessions to the United States, at this moment, would effect a revolution that would drive from power the Queen's present advisers who savored the redress called for by the United States, and establish a government in its stead opposed to liberal principles and to the granting of the smallest demand no v claimed by the American government. The statement published some months since by the Union, of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Black Warrior affair, receives its contradiction by the last arrival, and our de partment is now informed that time will be required to give the matter a further consideration. The El Dorado assault, particulars of which the Madrid government some months since acknowledged receipt of, as again been referred, for further action and information, to the government of Cuba; and the answer to Secretary Marcy's letter concerning the outrage upon our Consul, Mr. Thompson, is a cool promise that it will meet with due attention in its turn, and that justice shall be had. The exact wording of the despatches received I do not pretend to give, but the accuracy of their meaning is to be found in the above. The effect upon Secretary Marcy, after their perusal, was sufficient to cause a rather violent departure of the papers from his hands upon the desk before him, accompanied with the significant expression from him, of—"The damned fools," lluding to the Spanish ministry. Here is the Madrid government amusing itself with making promises to the United States one day, and retracting them the next; abusing, and, in fact, causing the withdrawal of our able Minister from its court-his fault being a profound termination to see them carried out to the letter. Leaving Spain, a similar system of diplomacy is foundprevail in her Cuban colony-American rights resisted, redress refused, and fresh outrages almost daily committed upon American citizens and the American flag; and our government here, if not giving to these almost innumerable wrongs an approval, its vacillating and weak policy is all that treacherous Spain requires for a continuance of her present policy with the United States. It is, however, possible that our govern-ment has, within a day or two past, determined upon a more definite course of action towards Cuba. Our Navy and War Departments are more than usually busy, and very large numbers of naval officers arrived lately in town from orders received to report themselves at headquarters without delay. Mr. Dobbin, I learn, was telegraphed by the President himself, to return immediately, and Mr. Guthrie, it is probable, has already arrived, he being expected to-day. The contrary is the intelligence received from Mr. Buchanan. Lord Palmerston has strengly asserted that it is not the intention of her Ma-jesty's government to interfere in the least [with the United States in the settlement of affairs with Spain, and warmly commends the "judicious and forbearing policy that has thus far characterized the relations of the United States with Spain." The entire sympathies of the United States should be awakened to the pittable condition of this ad-ministration, and if possible be enlisted in its behalf, for surely no government since the organization of this confederacy has ever found itself surrounded by difficulties of so grave a nature, both foreign and domestic. To ties of so grave a nature, teth foreign and domestic. To witness the total apparent indifference with which our relations and embarrassments are regarded by the Pre-sident himself, is painful in the extreme, arising from the too evident conviction of his unconsciousness of the heavy responsibilities now resting upon him. Several times in the course of the day, he is visiting hotels. making calls upon politicisms, promenading the principal avenue with the address of a fop, or exhi-Secretary of State has not a moment to give from the Betting to-day is largely in favor of Wise-his election

is regarded as certain.

DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY M'CLELLAND-RETURN O

Washington, May 22, 1855.\* The Secretary of the Interior has gone to Michigan four weeks—meanwhile Geo. C. Whiting, chief clerk,

Secretary Dobbin has returned to the capital restor

Anti-Liquor Law Meeting in Bosto

Boston, May 22, 1855.
The meeting last evening at Fancuil Hall in oppositi to the new Liquor law, was large and enthusiastic. D legations from New Bedford, Lowell, Cambridge, Wor cester, and other places were present, accompanied in bands of music. Oliver Frost, of Boston, presided, a-sisted by fifty Vice Presidents and ten Secretaries. T principal speakers were the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cath bridge; Hou. Isaac H. Wright, of Boston, and Edward A. Vose. Twenty resolutions, embodying the spirit of the meeting, were adopted. The following are the first

and last:—

Resolved, That the recently enacted so-called Maine
Liquer law is a compound of fanaticism, felly and political corruption.

Resolved, That we will protect the property, the
tation and the freedom of the citizens of this Colwealth, which are guaranteed to them by the

Six thousand is a low estimate of the number pre-

Wreck of the Ship Casplan of Bath. NEW ORLEANS, May 21, 1855. The ship Casplan, of Bath, from Beston bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of ice, went ashore on the 19th

instant, on Gingerbread Ground, Bahamas, and work Boston Weekly Bank Statement,

Boston, May 22, 1862 The following are the footings of our weekly bak tatement :-
 Capital stock
 \$32,7100

 Loans and dividends
 52,387

 Specie in bank
 3,137

 "due from other banks
 7,145,0

 "to"
 3,864,8

Deposits 5,884,881 14,929,017 Circulation 7,321,396 The Ohio Sailroad. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Curcago, May 22, 1855.
The directors of the Ohio Railroad have made a lengthy report to the city of St. Louis and other stockholders he State in regard to the road. The report states the there is a gap of only forty-five miles between St. Louis and Vincennes, in the western division, and that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars only will be require o complete the road to Wabash. It is estimated the profit on the road, when completed, will be 15 per of on the cost—seven millions.

The Chicago and Milwaukie Railroad. The trains on the Chicago and Milwaukie rairoad a now through regularly. The fare by the steamers here considerably reduced.

Indictment for Murder.

The Grand Jury, in the case of Robert McO'Blens has found a true bill of indictment against him for murder of Benjamin Brand. The prisoner has entersplea of not guilty.

Large Fire at Danville. At Danville, this morning, the hotel, the Caledon Bank building, the Methodist church, and two bars were destroyed by fire. Nine valuable horses were alburned. The books and funds of the bank were saved

Arrival of the Sashville at Charleston, The United States mail steamship Nashville, Captain M Berry, arrived here from New York at six o'closk that (Monday) morning, and among her passengers was Captain Ingraham, of the United States sloop of war St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1865.
Money unchanged; stocks firm—Reading, 43%; Morris